# Bombay Gazette

Wednesday;

October 23, 1816.

(Volume 27.) (Number 1377.


## Advertisement.


### For Sale

AT THE STORE OF
DHUNJEESHAW RUTTONJEE
CHURCH LANE.
AN ASSORTMENT OF BOOKS
CONSISTING OF
*The London Publications*
(If not sold will be withdrawn in a few days)
AMONGST WHICH ARE

SCOTT'S Paris revisited.

Travels in France during the late overthrow of Buonaparté.

Trial of WILSON, BRUCE and HUTCHINSON.

Curious Selections from Gentleman's Magazine &c. &c.

Several of the latest London Magazines. &c. &c.

RUPEES 43.

A few Casks of Pale Beer, brewed by Messrs. STARKEY and Co. Pultney Street London, which may be tasted at the House belonging to the Representatives of the late *Pestonjee Bomanjee*, next door to the Police Office.

*Bombay, 23d October* 1816.


## Bombay Gazette.

*Wednesday, 23d October* 1816.

### GENERAL ORDERS.

*By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.*

BOMBAY CASTLE, 10TH OCTOBER 1816.

THE undermentioned Cadets for the Artillery and Engineer Corps arrived at the Presidency on the Extra Ships Ann and Alexander, are promoted as follows.

*Battalion of Artillery.*

Cadet Mathew Law, to be Lieutenant Fireworker, vice Falconar promoted,—date of rank, 22d September 1816.

*Corps of Engineer.*

Cadet Samuel Athill to be acting Engineer until further orders,—date of rank, 22d Sept. 1816.

In consequence of Surgeon Carnagie's nomination to act as 2d Member of the Medical Board, the following appointments are ordered to take place, viz.

Surgeon P. C. Baird, to be acting Superintending Surgeon in Guzerat, vice Carnagie,—Date of appointment, 11th Sept. 1816.

Surgeon Andrew Jukes to be acting Garrison Surgeon at Tannah vice Baird.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the following appointments made by Colonel Smith which are to have effect from the 19th ultimo until further orders: Sub-Assist. Commissary General Dunsterville, to act as Assistant Commissary General to the force, vice Hull on sick certificate. Lieut. M. Gallway of the Pioneer Corps to act as Sub-Assistant Commissary General to the force vice Dunsterville.

Lieutenant John Sheriff, is appointed to the charge of the Pay Post, Guides, and Intelligence Departments, with the detachment formed under the command of Lieut Colonel Kingscote on the 18th ultimo.

Lieutenant Hollis of the 1st Batt. 4th Regiment is appointed to act as Adjutant to that Battalion vice Lieutenant John Sheriff.

*By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,*
J. FARISH.
*Sec. to Govt.*

*CIVIL APPOINTMENT.*

MR. Bazett Doveton, to be Deputy Accountant General on the Military Dep.

Mr. Gilbert More to be First Assistant to the Commercial Resident at the Factories to the Northward.

Mr. Robert Boyd to be Second Assistant to Ditto.

Mr. John Vibart to be Acting Second Assistant to the Collector at Broach.

### NAUTICAL CHRONICLE and NAVAL REPORT.

### BOMBAY.

Arrivals.—October 17th, Ship Prince of Wales' Lieut. Col. Kennard, from Malwan.

Ditto 21st, Schooner La Marian, Commander Jokin Cœraizer, from Cochin.

## The Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 23D OCTOBER 1816.

NEITHER H. M. Ship *Favorite* from the Gulph, nor the *Mary*, of this port from England, have, as yet, arrived, tho' both may be daily expected, particularly the former.

It will be seen from the extract of a letter we have taken from the Madras Courier, that there was, on the 29th of July, a most violent hurricane at the Cape, from which H. M. Ship *Revolutionaire*, suffered considerably, as did the *Zebra*, in a slighter degree. The testimony borne to the strength of the latter is highly creditable to the Dock Yard of Bombay.

We are happy in perceiving, that the Author, in the Quarterly Review, of the critique on Mr. Elphinstone's able work, is not of the same opinion with the Edinburgh Reviewers, as to the facilities which present themselves to Russia of conquering India. The former thus expresses himself on that interesting subject :—

"There are, however, & always will be, certain perturbed spirits, so utterly unfitted for a state of tranquillity, that their feverish imaginations are perpetually hatching some object of uneasiness and alarm. That object, for the present moment, is Russia. By the powerful aid of a sort of second-sight they actually behold the Russian eagle on the wing for the eastern hemisphere. There was nothing very preposterous in the caricature which represented Catherine with one foot on Saint Sophy, and the other on the Kremlin: but the speculation of the present day is not confined to Turkey—Persia, and Caubul, and Hindostan, and China, with its immense Tartarian provinces, are now the objects of Russian ambition; and we are actually presented with the gigantic and amusing portrait of the modern Alexander, perched with one foot on the minarets of Teheraun, and the other on the battlements of Delhi; and while with terrific grasp his right hand seizes the pinnacle of St. Sophy, with the left he lays hold of the five-clawed dragon on the summit of the palace of Pekin. In this stupendous stride of the imagination the difficulty of keeping open a chain of posts, extending from the Dardanelles to the Indus, is indeed hinted at; but then it is more than compensated by the easy substitution of 'a chain of capitals,' which would have the further recommendation of furnishing this modern parallel to the 'Macedonian madman,' with the means of making 'imprisoned Governments hostages for the conduct of their subjects, and instruments for exacting pay and provisions for the invading army.' It must be quite consoling to Alexander to be assured, from *such* authority—'that his armies might visit Pekin with a facility a hundred fold greater than that with which they have already twice visited Paris, especially [illegible] experience must have taught him how much easier was the march of the French army from Vienna to Moscow than the unmolested journey of the Russians in waggons, from Warsaw to Paris.

"We should apologize to our readers for noticing these wild and incoherent ravings, if they were not seriously put forward as the result of a profound and unerring political sagacity, in exact unison with the maxims of policy that are now hatching, and very little dissembled, at St. Petersburgh; 'even,' we are informed, 'during the paroxysm of friendship under which kings and emperors at present labour.' We are not to be told how little is to be trusted to the personal friendship of sovereigns; but, happy for Europe, some better security has been obtained, something like the old balance of power has been restored, to check the progress of despotism when it ventures beyond its own limits: could we, however, imagine past experience so thrown away upon the autocrat of all the Russias, that he was still weak enough to desire to add to the tenth part of the habitable globe, which he already possesses, a few more square leagues of wastes and deserts, we should recommend him to beware of entering far into Persia; where every man is armed with a sword and a dagger: let the present king of that country follow the plan which his uncle Aga Mahomed Khan had intended to act upon against the Russians, and he has nothing to fear. 'Their shot,' said this experienced leader, 'shall never reach me; but they shall possess no country beyond its range; they shall not know sleep; and, let them march where they choose, I will surround them with a desert.' As little is there to apprehend for the safety of India from the whole power of Russia, though the wonderful discovery has been made of a few fur merchants passing the deserts to Bokhara, to exchange their skins, hardware and woollens, for horses, shawls, and silks: but even these traders, it is confessed, travel in winter for the sake of melted snow for themselves and their cattle, and to avoid the burning sands of summer, destitute of water—excellent encouragement for a Russian army!

"With regard to China, we shall only add, that the man who could be so stupidly wicked as to lead an army to perish in the deep sandy deserts of Sha-moo and Kobi, would well deserve to have, at the end of the first day's journey, a tumulus of sand of a hundred fathoms high heaped upon him, as an everlasting monument of his insanity."

## Calcutta.

On Thursday last the Honourable Sir ANTHONY BULLER Knight, Junior Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature at this Presidency, took the oaths of Office at a Special Court holden for the purpose. The usual salute was fired on the occasion.

*The India Gazette,—Sept.* 30.

## Madras.

We have already stated that the Bengal Ship *Discovery*, and the *Young Phœnix*, belonging to the Cape, were completely wrecked in the dreadful hurricane of the 29th of July. We regret now to find, that the damage sustained by His Majesty's Ships *Revolutionaire* and *Zebra*, was more severe than our first account led us to believe.—They would in consequence of their untoward disasters be detained six weeks or two months at the Cape, to repair the damages. Their Packets for England were forwarded by His Majesty's Ship *Termagant*, Captain Shaw, which was then lying at the Cape. The *Termagant* had also encountered some dreadfully heavy gales, in her passage from the Isle of France to the Cape.—She continued her voyage immediately after the hurricane at the Cape subsided.—A friend has obligingly favored us with the following extract of a letter from an Officer, on board His Majesty's Ship *Zebra*, dated the 16th of August, which describes her sufferings.

"Nothing worth mentioning occurred [illegible] passage here, until we arrived [illegible] Agullus, where we met all [illegible] from the most violent [illegible] ever witnessed—one [illegible] upset us, split our sails to [illegible] lightning took away our fore [illegible] We were taken aback [illegible] heavy gale from the S. W. which [illegible] days—fortunately we were [illegible] to repair the damages very quick [illegible] and a few days, carried us close up to the Bay; but a N. W. Gale came on again, blowing with great fury and drove us off the bank.—On the 26th of July, we contrived to reach Simon's Bay and I had hoped all our troubles were at an end for some time, but on the night of the 29th it blew a perfect hurricane from N. W. during which the *Revolutionaire* parted her cables and drove on board the *Zebra*, sweeping every thing in her way, and after remaining on board us half an hour, she swung clear, drifted on shore and took us with her, where we remained two days, striking the ground very heavily, and the two vessels foul of each other nearly the whole time. Had not the *Zebra** been the strongest vessel that could be put together, nothing could possibly have prevented her going to pieces, or had we grounded five yards further a head or astern nothing could have saved us from going to pieces upon the Rocks: the *Revolutionaire* is, we have reason to believe, very much damaged, she at one time gained on the pumps, but since they got her off, she has made much less water, but she must be hove down—The *Zebra* I am happy to say, has not made a drop of water, tho' her false keel is knocked off, and her rudder and her upper works cut to pieces by the frigate."

[ *Madras Courier,—October* 8.

## English Extracts.

LONDON, MAY 31.

The Navigation Bill which had passed the House of Representatives, appropriates 1,000,000 dollars annually for eight years towards the augmentation of the American navy. This allowance it is calculated, will cover the expense of building nine seventy-fours, 12 frigates of 44 guns, and three steam batteries. Of the latter description of vessels, two are to be stationed in the Chesapeake, and one at New Orleans.—*New York Gazette.*

LONDON,—MAY 27, 1816.

Our readers are apprised of the fact of a new Treaty having been made by Lord Exmouth, on the part of this country, with the Dey of Algiers, and that, at the date of the last advices, his Lordship was proceeding with his fleet to visit the other Barbary Powers for a like purpose.—His Lordship's dispatches communicating these proceedings were brought home by the Sparrowhawk, Captain Burgoyne, lately arrived at Plymouth from the Mediterranean, by which vessel we have received the following letter from an officer in his Lordship's fleet:—

"TUNIS BAY, APRIL 21, 1816.

"The contents of this letter you will receive as assigning a reason why the fleet has not returned to England ere this, as was generally expected.—We all rendezvous at Mahon, consisting of as follow:—Boyne, 98, (flag ship of the Commander in Chief), Captain James Brisbane; Bombay, 74, Rear-Admiral Sir C. Penrose, Capt. Bazeley; Berwick, 74, Capt. Brace; Ajax, 74; Capt. Mundy; Levithan, 74, Capt. Briggs; Montague, 74, Capt. P. Heywood; Tagus, Capt. Deans Dundas; Clorinde, Capt. Pechell; Erne Capt. R. Spencer; Pilot, Captain Nicholas; Banterer, Captain Ward; Sparrowhawk, Captain Burgoyne; Calupso, Captain Sisson; and four transports, with rocket-boats, &c. Whilst making the necessary preparations for sailing, Lord Exmouth issued an order to the fleet couched in very [illegible] and anima-

* The Zebra is a teak ship built [illegible]

ted terms, describing the service upon which we were about to proceed, and assigning to each ship the particular duty that she would be expected to perform in order to effect it. We arrived at Algiers on the 1st of March, having been preceded by the Tagus, Captain Dundas which ship had been appointed by the Commander in Chief to convey a notification to the Dey of his approach, and with what design, and what were the only terms he had to propose to him. The Dey not only refused to listen to the overture, but would not open the dispatches, assigning, however, as his reason (curious as it may appear), because his uncle had died the day before, having shot himself: and that, at any time, he must call a Divan, to consider of the dipatches. Lord Exmouth replied in effect, that it was of no sort of use to think of offering excuses, or of temporising with the demands—they must be complied with; and as to the Divan, he (the Dey) could cut off their heads at any moment that he pleased; therefore their counsel could not have much to do with the matter. Whilst this reply was under consideration, the fleet was ordered to prepare for action: and be ready the next morning, to anchor within a cable's length of the Mole and batteries. But as it came on to blow very hard, and the wind right out of the harbour, the fleet was prevented from moving; therefore, Lord Exmouth instantly determined to go on shore. In a few hours afterwards, he came off again in the fleet, having by his firm and resolute conduct, obtained all the principal terms that he required, to the following effect:—That all Sardinian and Genoese slaves should be emancipated at 500 dollars a head, and all Neapolitans at 1,000 dollars a head. One-third of the Neapolitans to be sent home immediately—the remainder when paid for. That the Dey should never go to war with Sardinia (that power having placed itself under our naval protection), while peace remained between the Dey and England: and that should war be made with either of the other powers, it should be carried on, with respect to prisoners taken, in the same manner as is observed by Christian nations.

"We here do not pretend to judge of the State Policy that dictated the Admiral's instructions, which should prefer making terms with such cruel, despotic wretches, rather than to seek to destroy all the means they possessed of effecting their wanton and hard hearted crimes; but this we all know, that Algiers is a very strong place, defended by 286 guns, from 68 to 18-pounders; and, had not the object been attained in the way it has, it must have cost us a great loss of lives, and this, too, before we could have even taken up our position, from the heavy flanking batteries they have. The Mole is the principal fort, upon which there are 97 pieces of ordinance, in three tiers, some of which are at a height of 45 feet above the level of the sea. They had, besides, 7,000 infantry, and five frigates and four corvettes in the harbour.

"The Admiral had directed, that a proportion of seamen and marines from each ship was to storm the lower batteries, and spike the guns; whilst another division, with the rocket-boats, should endeavour to destroy the place. The crews of our ship entered into a view of the combat with quite an enthusiastic feeling; they all appeared to have an abhorred detestation of the unfeeling cruelties committed by the Barbary State; many of them had, unfortunately been their captives. I do assure you, it was truly interesting to witness the offers that were cheerfully made by the men to undergo fatigues, or even sacrifice life, in this cause of humanity. However, the promptitude and decision of our Chief intimidated the DEY, and he was prevailed upon to agree to the terms I have mentioned.

"From Algiers we sailed on the 7th of April, and Lord Exmouth obtained all the terms that he demanded, to their full extent—the Sardinia slaves to be freely liberated; the Neapolitans at 300 dollars a-head. At both places, the number of slaves released is about 3,000. But what was even of more importance, a foundation has been laid for the termination of Christian slavery.

"The fleet is now (21st of April) under weigh to proceed to Tripoli (except the Sparrowhawk, which goes to England with dispatches): and when we shall have effected our negociations there, shall rendezvous at Cali (in Sardinia); go from thence to Algiers to obtain a revision of a Treaty made with the Dey with America, by which an undue advantage had been granted to that nation, as it respects the disposal of their prizes in the Dey's ports; and then we shall proceed to England, to be paid off. The following ships, being intended for the peace service, will proceed to Malta: Bombay, 74, Rear-Adm. Sir C. V. Penrose (until relieved by the Queen 74, from England); Tagus, Myrmidon, Satellite, Erne, and Wasp. Some of these ships have just joined us from England. The Tagus is to return to Algiers from Leghorn, for the purpose of conveying presents from the now reigning Dey to the Grand Seignor, consisting of lions, tigers, &c. His petty Sovereignty would not be acknowledged if he did not make these tributary presents; and he has no ship in a fit state to proceed to sea immediately. The Clorinde has sailed for Civita Vecchia, and some of the released slaves are gone to Genoa in our transports. The Falmouth, Captain Festing, which arrived with dispatches from England, sailed on the 18th inst. for Gibraltar and St. Helena. Captain Austen, his officers, and crew of the Phœnix, lately lost near Smyrna, have arrived here in transports. The Sparrowhawk parts from the fleet this afternoon.

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A paragraph appeared in a Paper of yesterday, stating, that "a high military Officer, bearing a *grand cross*, in consequence of an awkward discovery, sent a present of a thousand pounds to Christ's Hospital, which the Committee of Governors have thought proper to return, because they did not think that it was presented to them from a *pure* benevolent motive."—The case alluded to happened so far back as November last. For what purpose it is now publicly noticed, for the first time, we cannot answer. We have been for some time in possession of the particulars, but they are not fit for detail, nor would we now notice it generally, but to correct the impression which the above statement may possibly make. The conduct of the Officer alluded to was a most gross and indecent act, and not that heinous offence which would constitute a felony.

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It is with much regret we learn, that several genteel families are shortly about to emigrate from this neighbourhood to France; among the rest, a Gentleman, who is a magistrate of the county, residing a few miles distant from this city, (Exeter) of considerable landed property,—so that the annual value of his estates will be laid out with Frenchmen. We are sorry, that this unpatriotic custom is so prevalent—it is a serious and a growing evil; and it is much to be wished, that the legislature would attach some weighty taxation on British capital thus transferred into the hands of foreigners.

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AGRICULTURE.—There cannot be a more effective proof of the state of the country, at present, than the total absence of all Bills for Enclosures before Parliament.

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There seems to have been a considerable falling off in matters of *love*, as well as affairs in trade—a diminution having taken place this *pairing season* of no less than 17,000 *valentines*, compared with the two-penny office returns of the preceding year.

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EMIGRATION.—A clerk to an eminent tailor, applying for a certificate to remove to America, was told, that he could not have one if he was carrying over any secret manufacture or art, as those were objections to granting one. The poor fellow, however, removed the difficulty by saying, "He never was acquainted with any art but that of making out a bill, which now was of no use, as nobody could pay one."

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The column erected at Shrewsbury, in honour of Lord Hill, is one of the largest in the world. Its exact dimensions are as follow:—

| | F. | I. |
|---|---|---|
| Height of the Pedestal | 13 | 6 |
| Column itself | 91 | 0 |
| Pedestal to the Statue on the top | 11 | 6 |
| Statue | 16 | 9 |
| Total height | 132 | 0 |
| Lower diameter of the column | 15 | 0 |
| Upper diameter | 11 | 6 |

Each course of stones is three feet high, five stones forming a course; the stones forming the lower courses of the column are 2 feet 3 inches in thickness, those of the upper courses 1 foot 9 inches; they average 3 tons each. The pedestal is square, and raised upon two steps; having at each angle large piers or buttresses, on which are placed lions couchant; each pier is formed of two stones only, each 10 feet long, and 3 feet deep. The column is of the pure Grecian Doric, and is to be ascended by a winding staircase. It contains 326 stones; the last, which forms the top of the pedestal of the statue, weighs 4 tons. The statue of Lord Hill, which finishes the design, is executing in artificial stone, by Messrs. Coade, of London. The stone used in the building is a beautiful and most durable free stone found in that county.

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Friday, the 10th instant, the commissioners of hackney coaches convicted the undermentioned coachmen:—

Charles Bellamy, the driver of No. 949, in the penalty of 15s. for furiously driving his coach against the carriage of Lord Chetwynd on the 29th ult. and in default of payment, was committed to his Majesty's Bridewell.—William Males, the driver of the chariot No. 1167, in the penalty of 20s. for endeavouring to conceal a snuff-box left in his chariot on the 28th ult. The owner of the coach No. 21, in the penalty of 20s. for being drunk in his employment, and for abuse—The drivers of two coaches were convicted for refusal, (and the driver of one for being absent from his coach,) at the theatre on the complaint of lieut.-general Orr. The public are much indebted to the gallant General for his perseverance in bringing these offenders to justice, as they practised the old stale excuse of saying they were hired.—The driver of No. 624 was convicted for refusing to give way to a gentleman's carriage in Jermyn-street on the 4th of May.—Ten other drivers were convicted in the penalty of 10s. each for exaction.

(*The Morning Chronicle*,—*May* 13.

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## *DIPLOMATIC PRESENTS.*

Account of Presents received by persons in the offices of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, from Foreign Sovereigns, in the years ended the 5th of January, 1815, and the 5th of January, 1816, printed by order of the House of Commons.

"These presents, which with respect to the Secretaries of State or Plenipontentiaries signing treaties, are usually snuff boxes, with the portrait of the Sovereign presenting the same, set in diamonds; and with respect to the Chancery presents, are a fixed sum of money; have been received in conformity with ancient usage, the occasion and amount from each Court being regulated by precedent.

During the late Congress of Vienna, it appearing, that the Treaty of Congress, as well as the Treaties of Alliance and Subsidy to be acceded to by the several Sovereigns of Europe, might lead to a great accumulation of presents, and large expense, it was proposed, on the part of Great Britain, to the other Plenipotentiaries there assembled, to adopt, under these circumstances, a special regulation with respect to the exchange of presents between their respective Courts, which might obviate this inconvenience.

The Plenipotentiaries adopted, in consequence of this suggestion, a regulation restrictive of the presents, which, by diplomatic usage, they would themselves have been entitled to receive; but they declined to apply this principle to the usual Chancery Presents, considering them as constituting an acknowledged part of the pecuniary profits of the Employés in their respective Offices.

A corresponding regulation with respect to presents, took place in the late Negociations at Paris.

Under the regulation above referred to, forty-five Treaties and Conventions were signed in the course of the two last years, without the usual exchange of presents between the Plenipotentiaries of the respective Courts.

On some of the Treaties with the minor German Princes and others, the Chancery Presents were also declined.

The presents actually received in the years ending the 5th of January 1815, and the 5th of January 1816, were as follow:—

IN THE SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE, FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

By the Viscount CASTLEREAGH, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and Plenipotentiary upon three several Special Missions upon the Continent.

In the Year ending 5th January, 1815:

| | |
|---|---|
| On the signature of Treaties | *7 |
| As Plenipotentiary on the Investiture of the Emperor of Austria and the King of the Netherlands with the Order of the Garter | †2 |
| Total | 9 |

In the year ending 5th January 1816.

| | |
|---|---|
| On the signature of Treaties | 9 |

By Earl BATHURST, Secretary of State for the Colonial and War Departments.

In the year ending 5th January 1815—A box from the Emperor of Russia.

In the year ending 5th January 1816—A box on the signature of a Treaty.

By Viscount SIDMOUTH, Secretary of State for the Home Department.

In the year ending 5th January 1815—A ring from the Emperor of Russia.

In the year ending 5th January 1816—Nil.

* One of these, viz. from the King of France, was in China.

† Oh of these, viz. from the King of Netherlands, was a ring.

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CHANCERY PRESENTS received in the years ending the 5th of January, 1815, and the 5th of January, 1816; the amount of which, by custom, is divided between the two Under Secretaries of State, and the Clerks employed in the Foreign Office, according to the relative scale of their respective Salaries:—

| | |
|---|---|
| In the year ending 5th January, 1815 | L. 9,712 10 0 |
| In the year ending 5th January, 1816 | 15,350 0 0 |
| Total | L.25,062 10 0 |

No salary or other appointments were paid to Viscount Castlereagh, on account of his several missions to the Continent. The actual charge of the same was defrayed by the public, as is usual in the case of Special Missions.

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## *THE COLONIES.*

Accounts of all Offices, Civil and Military, in the Colonies, with the salaries and emoluments, have been printed by order of the House of Commons. The following are extracts:

IN ST. LUCIA.—Commandant, Major-General Edward Stehelin, salaries and emoluments £1,200 a-year: Collector of the Customs, Charles Robinson, £1,085.

TOBAGO.—Governor, Sir F. P. Robinson, £2,937 1s. 3d.; Chief Justice, Elphinstone Piggott, £1,112 5s. 4d.; Collector of the Customs, Charles A. Franklin, £1,060 8s. 6d.

BERBICE.—Lieut.-Governor, Henry William Bentinck, £1,392 18s. 6d.; Colonial Secretary, John T. Capel, £1,607; Receiver-General, Hon. J. T. Capel, £1,081 6s. 2d.

DEMERARA AND ESSEQUIBO.—Lieut.-Governor, Major-General T. Murray, £5,500; Secretary and Register, J. A. Sullivan, £4,611 16s.; President of the Court of Criminal and Civil Justice, William Rough, £3,000; First Fiscal, Theophilus Williams, £2,000: Vendue Master, Lord Auckland, £3,000; Naval Officer, Charles Greville, £500; Collector of Customs, John Forbes, £3,670; Comptroller, Philip Staple, £1,250.

ISLE OF FRANCE.—Governor, Robert Townsend Farquhar, £10,000; Commissaire de Justice, George Smith, £3,000; Secretary to Government, A. Berry, £3,000; Deputy Secretary,——Blane, £1,000; Auditor-General, George Dick, £2,000; Treasurer & Accountant-Gen., Theodore Hook, £1,500; Assistant, Henry Greville, £512; Collector of Internal Revenue, Sir Robert Barclay, £1,500; Registrar of Slaves, Thomas Bradshaw £1,500.

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IONIAN ISLANDS.—An Account of all Offices, Civil and Military, under the Crown, in the Ionian Islands; with the salaries and emoluments of the same:

The King's Comissioner, Lieutenant-General the Right Hon. Sir Thomas Maitland, appointed by his Majesty, at the annual salary of £1000.

N. B. During the provisional occupation of the Ionian Islands, the following Offices, under the appointment of the Crown, existed in the said Islands, viz. his Majesty's Civil Commissioner, Lieutenant-General James Campbell, who received a salary of £2000 a year; Public Secretary, Wm. Mayor, Esq. at £800 a year;—Treasurer, J. P. Rainand, Esq. at a £600; and an Inspector of the College and Schools, Mr. Plato Petrides, at £100 a year. These Offices are considered to have ceased; and the appointment of the King's Commissioner is the only one which has been made with a view to the future protectorate of the Ionian States.

Lieutenant-General Campbell also received £1000 per annum from his Majesty's Treasury, to cover the expences of his table while commanding the troops in the Ionian Islands. But table money is not continued to Sir Thomas Maitland.

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## *FOX-HUNTING.*

On Saturday morning last, the Greysouthen hounds found a bitch-fox in Flimby wood, which broke cover in good style, and led them at a rating pace over Seaton, Broughton, and Dearham commons; but finding herself unable to cope with the mettled pack in an open country, regained her strong hold; but the staunchness of the dogs was proved not inferior to their speed; and Volpone, finding no safety in the fastnesses, tried another element, and by swimming coastwise and running amidst the surf of a flowing tide, to the north-side of Workington harbour gained some respite and temporary advantage; but a successful cast along the shore renewed the chase,

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which was continued for eight hours and twenty minutes, with great spirit; for most part within or round the extensive covers adjoining Flimby. By this time, a number of people, whom this extraordinary run had brought together, and who now disposed themselves throughout the wooded district (which she resolutely adhered to), compelled her most reluctantly to seek a resting place elsewhere; again she tried the rabbitwarren and stoney shore; and again and again broke from view, "*timor addidit alas*,"—whilst the dogs became so completely exhausted, that not even the enlivening cry of "Tally ho! hark forward!" had any magic in it; and the nimrods had the mortification to see the brush (which so lately seemed within their grasp) borne away in triumph by the natural possessor of it across the unwrinkled sands. This was a trial of temper—but the chase did not end here—two gentlemen, who had rode in with the hounds during the day, determined now to ride in with the fox.—Time and tide, which is proverbially said to wait for no one, favoured the undertaking; for a little advantage, gained by them in crossing an ebbing channel, put the pursuers and the pursued on a level; and for nearly four miles, over the unpebbled beach, towards Maryport, it was a moot point who should gain the weather gage. At last bottom and speed were so equally reduced on both sides, that the gentlemen, leaping from their jaded coursers, fairly secured the enemy, without a dog to share in the honours of the surrender. It is almost needless to add life was granted, and we hope, liberty; for, maugre our neighbour's ducks and chickens, and our own too, we respect the fox and her superior claims to sagacity and perseverance.

## CHASE EXTRAORDINARY.

On the 16th ult. the Weardale hounds threw off near Westgate. A fox was soon driven from his hiding-place, and broke cover in the most gallant style. It were needless to describe all his turns and doubles, and the feats and disasters of the sportsmen. We shall merely state, that after a run of from six to seven miles, the hounds appeared at fault, near Hag Gate. Disappointment pervaded men and dogs, and the anticipated sport seemed at an end. A knowing sportsman, however, casting his eyes aloft, discovered reynard running along the roof of the farm-house at Hag Gate. Joy again beamed on every countenance, & a shout of exultation gave reynard to understand he was not safe. He looked at his pursuers, & then, in hopes to escape from them, or to move the pity of those within the house, he descended the chimney in the utmost haste. Alas, poor reynard, how vain were thy hopes! The sportsmen rushed in, and though they were at first almost lost in a cloud of soot, they soon discovered the fox, who had taken refuge in the oven. Reynard was dragged forth, and compelled again to face the dangers of the field. He appeared in *black* (as if ominous of his approaching fate), but soon regained his original colour by dashing through the river. Landed on the opposite bank, he made a desperate effort to escape, but had scarcely run a mile, when he was overtaken and killed. This is perhaps the first instance of a fox using his *brush* in sweeping a chimney!—(*Chester Paper*).

## M. LE THIERE'S PICTURE.

OF THE

## JUDGMENT OF BRUTUS ON HIS SONS.

Mr. Bullock, of Piccadilly, has just added to the instructive and valuable stock of his Museum, an historical picture, of large dimensions, representing the celebrated Roman story of the *Judgment of Brutus*. This picture is the work of Le Thiere, a modern French Artist, who has, in honour of his talents, been lately presented with the presidency of the Roman Academy.

This picture is an exception to the tasteless and [illegible] style which pervades modern Art on the Continent, particularly in France. The great, and, indeed, insurmountable defect in the style of which we complain among our Continental neighbours, is, that it is the subservient offspring of rule—it reduces every qualification in the range of Art to the standard of what mere acquirement can obtain—the consequence of this inefficient system has been, that the French Artists, in general, have become laborious triflers, and have sacrificed to the cultivation of minute and subordinate excellencies, that time and talent, which, if applied to the developement of the higher principles of Art, might have still preserved for their country that character which Claude and Poussin so successfully laboured to establish.

This system, by which the grasp of genius has become paralysed, is the growth of more than a century in France. The true principles of colouring, which form the grand secret of the Artist's appeal to the imagination of the spectator, have been neglected or disregarded in that country, and the mind of the Artist seems to have been more directed to the elaborate and enamel-like finish of some piece of gaudy drapery or cabinet work in this subject, than to the arrangement and judicious distribution of those tints of *chiaro-scuro*, which ought to form so important a part of his professional study.

M. Le Thiere, in departing from this rigid and inferior style, in the picture of *Brutus*, has exhibited what the force of genius can accomplish, when left to her own resources, untrammelled by the operation of prejudice, or the still more cumbrous influence of ill-digested and partial rules.—He has succeeded in delineating, with propriety and truth, the Roman story, with which every body is familiar, and which has, upon many occasions, furnished a subject for the labours of the Artist.—The most celebrated of the modern pictures of this event, is probably that of David, in the Luxembourg Gallery—a work painted by that political enthusiast to aid the purposes of his party, and on the eve of the horrors and atrocities of the French Revolution, to hold up to the admiration of his fellow countrymen, as a paragon of imitation, the severe and inflexible austerity of the Roman, who could, in the unbending exercise of his public duty, trample upon the dearest ties of affection, and sacrifice the tenderest objects of his sympathy. David handled this subject in a more circumscribed though not a less impressive manner than Le Thiere. He carefully refrained from crowded grouping, and selected for his time of action the period when Brutus retired, after ordering his sons to be borne away by the Lictors, and seated himself in abstracted meditation, heedless of the fainting shrieks of his wife and daughters, who still wildly glance at the removal of the victims.

Le Thiere, in the picture now exhibiting at Mr. Bullock's, possesses decidedly a superior merit over David, in the selection of his subject. He has handled it more in the solemn and imposing spirit of historic representation. He has delineated the Consul seated in the Temple of Justice, in the direct act of dispensing, amidst the astonishment of the Roman people, the awful functions with which they had invested him. In the mingled assemblage of which the picture is composed, he has had an opportunity of displaying the diversified traits of character produced upon the crowd by the event, according to the varied impressions of which they were susceptible, and by seizing their several emotions, he has succeeded in creating that necessary interest which was essential to relieve the plain uniformity of the Roman costume.

The figure of Brutus is conceived with excellent skill, and the pallid hue which appears to flash upon his brow, denotes the convulsive struggles that agitate his breast. The animated appearance of one of the Fathers behind him, who seems in the act of energetic argument with a colleague, whose feelings at the tragic scene have evidently sunk him into silent amazement and awe, is well introduced, to afford a contrast to the stillness and gravity of judicial dignity. The attitude resembles that of one of the Schoolmen in the celebrated cartoon of Paul preaching to the Athenians, who, during the eloquence of the Apostle, betrays an active anxiety to argue some of his doctrines with those around him. The arrangement of the figures is judicious; the young suppliants who press the feet of Brutus, to save his surviving son, present a fine relief to the austerity of the Consul, Lucien Buonaparté is represented in the centre of the picture as one of the intercessors. The Artist introduced this personage, to commemorate the humane earnestness with which he entreated Napoleon to spare the life of the Duke D'Enghien. This was doubtless a compliment (and none but a Frenchman would have thought of it on such an occasion) to Lucien Buonaparté; but there was little comparison between the modern and ancient Consul, and still less between the natural patriotism and loyalty of the grandson of Condé and the conspiracy of the son of Brutus against the State of which his father was the ruler. The muscular and prominent figure of the Lictor leaning on his axe, is well suited for the display of that anatomical knowledge of which the Artist is evidently a master. In the art of drawing it is impossible he can be surpassed, as his figures partake of the grace and correctness of the antique. In colouring, he is also superior to the great majority of his countrymen; his palette is free from those obstrusive and shewy glares which violate the purity of Nature, and destroy that simplicity which is the soul of every composition in art.

The architectural and landscape parts of the picture are executed with great ability, and display the Artist's knowledge of the subject. He has with great propriety [illegible] the Temple with the wolf and the two founders of the City, instead of the *Dea Roma* of David, which would have presented an heavy object to surmount the crowded grouping of the work.

The Roman costume has been well preserved throughout the work. This historic fidelity, it seems, has been the theme of much unqualified approbation. We cannot concur in this sort of indiscriminate praise for an adherence to truth in a picture, when we consider, that a departure from it in a subject of this kind, would be fatal to an Artist's fame. It is not every man, who, like Rembrandt will be allowed to enclose his figures in a brazen armour.

Our Artists and the Public have manifested becoming candour, in the proper attention and praise they have bestowed on the work of a stranger, belonging to a class of painters, for whose labours there was certainly no predilection in this country.

## GLOUCESTER ASSIZES, APRIL 7.

CAM v. THE PROPRIETORS OF THE STROUDWATER-COACH.

This was an action brought by the plaintiff to recover the expense of having hired a post-chaise, in December, 1814, to take himself and another passenger by the same coach from London to Cirencester, the coach at the time of starting being loaded in a very dangerous manner.

Mr. CAMPBELL having opened the cause,

Mr. DANCE shortly addressed the Jury: he stated it to be the constant practice of coach proprietors to carry on any action brought against them to the full extent, it not happening once in an hundred times but that the contending party is induced to relinquish his praise-worthy plan, it being attended both with considerable trouble and expense. He concluded by stating to the Jury, that he should bring a few witnesses to prove the great overloading of the coach, and indeed, that it resembled more a waggon than a safe conveyance of passengers, which he did not doubt would satisfy the Jury as to his right to a verdict and costs.

John Gardiner being called, proved the places being taken and a deposit made; that the coach was loaded in a tremendous manner; that the coachman was intoxicated; that two people were with him on the box; and that the coach was twenty-four hours performing ninety miles, computing the travelling at not four miles an hour.

Thomas Haigh being called, confirmed the evidence of the first witness, and that he (Haigh) on the coach starting, measured the luggage on the roof, which was forty-two inches high.

Joshua Thomas agreed in the statements of the two former witnesses, and proved, that the coach was weighed at one of the gates on the road, and that it weighed three tons eleven hundred weight.

Mr. Justice DALLAS here expressed himself satisfied with the proof; when the defendant's Counsel, being quite unable to make a defence, allowed a verdict for the plaintiff, with costs, to the great satisfaction of a very crowded Court.

On Thurday, a cause was tried before Mr. Justice DALLAS, in which Frederick Lloyd, Esq. of Ireland but whose family is at present resident in Cheltenham, was Plaintiff, and the Rev. Mr. Neale, of Cheltenham, and of Boddington Manor, one of the Magistrates for this country, Defendant.

It appeared that the affair originated in a mistake made by the Defendant, Mr. Neale, in letting a ready-furnished house in the Crescent, in Cheltenham, to Mrs. Lloyd, the wife of the Plaintiff, the same having been let about an hour before, by Mr. Neal's house-servant, who had not had an opportunity of communicating the fact to her master; and though the mistake was discovered and information of it given to Mrs. Lloyd, within five minutes after the agreement with her was made, and every apology and proper offer of redress tendered to her, yet an action was commenced to recover damages. That so trifling an affair should have been brought into Court, was the subject of general surprise; and the more [illegible] strongly insinuated on the [illegible] that the Defendant, [illegible] the previous letting [illegible] was actuated by in- [illegible] however, it was clearly [illegible] very reverse of this was [illegible] that the terms of Mrs. Lloyd's [illegible] would have been much more advantageous to Mr. Neale, than those of Lady Rodney's.

The Learned JUDGE, in his address to the Jury, expressly stated, that though it was clear no injury whatever had been sustained by the Plaintiff, yet, as the strict letter of the law had been broken in upon, he was entitled to a verdict, but that the damages must of course be merely nominal. His Lordship then adverted, pointedly, to the insinuations made against the character of Mr. Neale, and observed, with a warmth of feeling, in which the whole Court evidently participated, that he had never heard of conduct more honourable, or suitable to his rank and situation in life, as a clergyman, magistrate, and gentleman, than Mr. Neale's had been on the present occasion. His Lordship then concluded by expressing his regret that such an action should have appeared in a Court.

The Jury, without hesitation, gave a verdict for the Plaintiff—damages *One Shilling*; upon which the Learned Judge again addressed them, expressive of his full approbation of what they had done, and declaring that it was precisely what he should have thought it right to do, had he been in their situation.

RICHARD WINTER, *an Infant, & a Ward of the Court, by his Guardian*,—WARTER *v.* JANE JONES *and* OTHERS.

Mr. BENYON stated this was the case of a young gentleman, of eighteen years, entitled, on becoming of age, to large estates in Wales, who had married a young woman in a very low situation of life at Chester. The case came on to be heard before the Lord Chancellor, when it appeared, that he had been married under a false name—his Lordship was of opinion, that it was not valid, and sent that question to be tried in the Ecclesiastical Court. It was the rule of that Court, where the husband was suing for a divorce, that he must pay the costs of the wife, and allow her alimony while the suit is pending. The Proctor of Jane Jones had furnished the plaintiff with a taxed bill of costs amounting to 83*l.* and the suit could not proceed until it was discharged; there was no fund to pay it except what was in Court. The prayer of his petition, therefore was, that the Accomptant-General might be directed to pay out of Court that sum, and that the question of alimony, &c. should be referred to the Master.

The VICE-CHANCELLOR—"Let it be so."
The prayer of the Petition granted.

## *WESTMINSTER SESSIONS*, MARCH 29.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF HIS MAJESTY' LAND REVENUE *against* MR. THOMAS MILLER.

This was a case under the Act of the 53d Geo. III. for making new streets, &c. from Pall-mall to the Regent's Park, and came before a Jury for compensation for the value of two houses, No. 10, St. Albans-street, and No. 39, Market-lane, and the good will and loss sustained by removal under that Act.

Mr. Miller (trading under the firm of Meyer and Miller) is an eminent bootmaker, working for his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, the Duke of York, and other Noblemen and persons of superior rank and consequence, as well as many Officers of the highest distinction both in the army and navy. He had been tendered 3,050*l.* by the Crown, but claimed 4,000 guineas. In support of that claim, Mr. Squibb, of Saville-passage, Mr. Stewart, of Piccadilly, Mr. Hermon, of Conduit-street, surveyors & auctioneers of great eminence, and many others, deemed the compensation required most moderate, and even, in their judgments, considerable less than Mr. Miller was entitled to.

On the part of the Crown, Mr. Montagu, the City Surveyor, Mr. Willock, auctioneer, Mr. Craig, and Mr. Hardwick, were called, & stated, that in their judgment, a larger sum had been tendered than the Claimant was entitled to.

The case for the Crown was led by the SOLICITOR-GENERAL, and after a most energetic reply by Mr. ADOLPHUS, on the part of the Claimant, and a very candid recapitulation of the evidence on the part of Mr. Tooke, the Deputy High Bailiff, the Jury retired, and [illegible] half

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an hour's deliberation, found a verdict for [illegible] damages 8,850*l*.

[illegible] for the Crown—The Solicitor-General and Mr. Harrison; Attorneys, Jones and Evans.

Counsel for Clarke—Mr. Adolphus and Mr. Fergus; Solicitor, Mr. Kinnerich.

The trial lasted from eleven to four.

## DOUBTFUL CASES OF DEATH.

THE MEANS PROPER TO BE PURSUED WHEN IT IS DOUBTED IF DEATH HAS ACTUALLY TAKEN PLACE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOSTON GAZETTE.

SIR—Considerable interest having, within the last week, been excited in this place from the body of a person that died rather suddenly, resisting putrefaction, and retaining the red colour of the lips and cheeks, it may perhaps be of service to the public in general to be informed what ought to be done in such cases, especially as it is well known that *every sign of death, except putrefaction* has in many instances, been observed, and yet the patient has recovered and lived several years afterwards.

A poor woman, of the name of Booth, in this town, was so far gone that she was laid out, and the bell went for her; but it being suspected she was not absolutely dead, and her friends being in no hurry to get rid of her, she was kept in her bed for fifteen days, at the end of which time she began to shew signs of returning life, and eventually recovered—she lived several years afterwards, and gained a livelihood by charing and washing.

A lady with whom I was once acquainted had a brother that was supposed dead: he was put into his coffin, and a short time before the lid was to be screwed down, his mother went to take a farewell look—that heart-rending pang which mothers so acutely feel—"a long and last farewell." On feeling the body, she thought there was a slight trace of warmth about the back, in consequence of which he was instantly put to bed, and proper means being pursued, she had the inexpressible delight of beholding her child restored to life.

Many other examples might be quoted from the writings of Bruhier and others; but I rather chuse to give such as I am fully able to confirm. It may, however, perhaps, be as well to give one example, upon the respectable authority of the venerable Sydenham:—

"A young man, having gone to Bristol, was seized with the small-pox, and became delirious. During the absence of his nurse, the attendants supposed him to be dead; and on account of the heat of the season, and the patient's corpulency, took the body out of bed and laid it naked on the table, merely throwing a sheet over it. The patient, thus cooled, began to revive. His nurse, on her return, perceived signs of life in him: he recovered, and several years afterwards told it to Dr. Sydenham." Dr. Ferriar observes, when mentioning this case, "But the rough treatment of the body, and the sudden alteration from the temperate warmth of the bed, to the rigorous cold of a winter's night, would, perhaps, in some cases, have extinguished the feeble remains of life, which might have been cherished by more gentle methods."—Patients labouring under typhus fever have been frequently given up by every one, and supposed dead, yet, with proper care, have finally recovered; and many, I fear, labouring under this disease, have lost their lives from the injudicious and hasty conduct of their friends and attendants. The colour remaining in the cheek is certainly no more a sign of life, than that paleness is a certain symptom of death. It by no means unfrequently happens that those who have had, during life, a dark florid complexion, and particularly if they die apoplectic, retain their colour when dead. The beautiful flush of the cheek, which is so much admired in young persons (although too often the index of its owner being a victim to that dreadful malady Consumption,) is frequently carried to the grave; making them, even in the arms of Death himself, appear lovely, robbing the grim tyrant of half his terrors.

But to return to our subject—the means proper to be pursued in cases where it is doubted if death has taken place; which are extremely simple. The body should lie in bed undisturbed, and occasionally, if the lips and mouth appear parched, they should be moistened with wine and water. If the weather be hot or sultry, the curtains of the bed ought to be drawn aside, and the room freely ventilated. In cold weather a pan of coals should be at intervals drawn over the bed, so as to keep up a gentle warmth; by doing this, we aid the powers of nature to restore the patient, if the body be alive; or if death has taken place, we more speedily bring on putrefaction; relieving the friends from a state of dreadful anxiety. As soon as a livid greenish hue is observed about the face or breast, and the limbs, which were once rigid, become again pliant, we may be certain the fatal catastrophe has taken place; and that body, once so dearly loved, so much admired, will quickly become a loathsome putrid mass.

——"Have I now seen Death? Is this the way
I must return to native dust? O sight
Of terror, foul and ugly to behold,
Horrid to think." MILTON.

It is what the giddy and the thoughtless must be—it is what the dead are. But, if the body this perishes, we have the satisfaction to know that the soul, which once gave it animation, wings its way to mansions of eternal bliss.

As I have stated above, that colour in the face is not an unfailing sign of life, nor paleness one of death, it will, of course, be asked what are the signs that may be relied upon as indicating death? Upon this subject I shall take an early opportunity of communicating my sentiments; &, at the same time, point out some very baneful practices, which are not unfrequently had recourse to, in the rooms of the dying.

Yours, &c.
W. CRANE, Jun. M. D.

*Boston, April 5*, 1816.

## ON PRUSSIC ACID IN TEAS.

*To the Editor of the Carlisle Patriot.*

SIR,—I have, in my researches on vegetable matter, *discovered* the curious fact of the existence of PRUSSIC ACID IN TEAS. In *green* tea, this subtile poison seems to be in a state of more *loose* combination, and in a more *concentrated* form than in black, and probably, *peculiarly modified*. The extraordinary effects exhibited on the sciatic nerves of frogs by using an alcoholic tincture of green tea, in which a total suspension of the powers of galvanism took place, led me by a chain of reasoning to doubt the vague conclusion, that the effects of teas on the nervous energies result *entirely* from the laxative influence of the hot water. The evaporation of alcoholic tincture of green and black teas, gave me in either case, a bitter resin; in the green, this bitter taste was *more intense*, and the resin was of a *darker* hue.

When alcohol at the boiling temperature (176°. F.) acts on green tea, this green colour disappears and the mass becomes *black*, (not to be distinguished from black tea) yet the boiling alcohol does *not expand* the leaves, a phœnomenon presented by the action of hot water—the *colours* which the alcohol acquires, proceeds from its dissolving a portion of resin.

The simple affusion of cold and hot water, (that which I used, was at 51°. and 212°. F.) takes up a portion of Prussic acid, and when this is added to a concentrated solution of green sulphate of iron, it will communicate a tinge of Prussian blue; but the effects are more decided if we act on the solution of iron, by means of the tinctures obtained by the boiling and cold alcohol. By using a slip of unsized paper (*Papier Joseph*) moistened with green sulphate of iron, and when dried, immersing the same into the Prussiated alcohol, it will be immediately stained Prussian blue—the Prussiate of Iron being formed, or as Gay Lussac calls it, a *cyanuret of iron*. By distilling green tea with alcohol, I found Prussiated alcohol (free from resin) in the receiver. The Prussiate of mercury and potassa, were severally produced and employed to form Prussian blue, with solution of sulphate of iron.

By strongly heating green tea with potassa in a crucible of silver, I formed the combination of Prussiate of potassa. The odour of *bitter almonds*, exhaled so powerfully, as to occasion me a severe head-ache.

My experiments on the nerves of frogs, relative to the action of vegetable poisons as tending to modify electrical excitement, receive an increase of value from the researches of Dr. Wilson Phillips, who found, that the galvanic stimuli supplied the place of the nervous action, subserving the purposes of digestion. I am glad he accords in the sentiments expressed at the close of my paper, on the unjustifiable and unnecessary cruelties into which some physiologists have been drawn. I am respectfully, Sir, your very humble servant.

J. MURRAY.

Cockermouth, March 20, 1816.

## JOHNSONIANA,

*Extracted from unpublished Memoirs, by Sir N. W—l.*

"Johnson told me, that Boswell was left-handed, which he ascertained one evening as he was snuffing the candles; he also mentioned, that in a violent attack of the itch, Boswell declined using the ointment generally applied, and substituted the cane brimstone, reduced to a very fine powder, each particle having a spearlike termination, and absolutely transfixing the little insect which burrows under the skin—one of these animalculæ was exhibited to Johnson in a microscope, and being highly magnified, he saw it distinctly, and assured me, laughing heartily at the same time, that it was of genuine *Scotch* extraction, having *red hair and high cheek bones*.

"I have before mentioned his endowment with the second sight, which was remarkably illustrated by the following burst of eloquence, predictive of the recent introduction of *gas light* as a substitute for oil, which flowed from him on contemplating a lamp lighter at his usual evening occupation in Bolt Court.

"It is possible that a period may arrive, when the fuliginous matter which is now dispersed through the atmosphere, may be converted by the ingenuity of mankind into light, and adopted for the purposes of domestic convenience, as a succedaneum for candles, and for the furtherance of national utility, as a substitute for that oleaginous material expressed from the flesh of whales, and impregnating wicks of cotton, which equally serves to guide the industrious and the profligate, the artificer, towards his home after his meritorious labours, and the harlot prowling through the avenues of the metropolis, to stimulate the lascivious, to allure the unwary, and to plunder the inebriated.

"That a pecuniary saving may accrue from this substitute I am not prepared to deny, but this without dread of contradiction I am ready to affirm, that the mischiefs will far overbalance any imaginary advantage. The smoke of London is essential to the salvation of the Empire; it is a medium through which every object is magnified to these enlarged dimensions which suit the vision of the inferior classes, and once removed, they would discern the consequences of long wars and oppressive taxes, of paper money, and of sinecure places, of loans that engender bankruptcy, and of extents that defeat fair claims of declamation, mistaken for eloquence, and sarcasm for wit, exemplified in the circumlocutoriness of C——h, and effrontery of C——r, and of a peace which by a paradoxical magic connects plenty with penury, embittering the increase and multiplication of the earth, by the fears of the husbandman, the dismay of the landholder, and the murmur of the artisan.

"Another, and though a remote, by no means a trifling exacerbation of the exchange of oleaginous illumination, will be the inevitable hardship of the mutation on the community of whales—their number have been hitherto arrested in their accumulation by the agency of the harpoon, and vice and misery have not yet tainted their association—the inhabitants of the northern deep, have been hitherto kept within their boundaries by the irresistible efficacy of national tranquillity and local attachment; but a redundant population will be created, and the youthful, buoyant with hope and emulation of enterprize, will depart on the fins of emigration, in search of unincumbered oceans, where they may disport in safety, and spout in unrestrained felicity. What may occur in their peregrinations, of misfortune to mankind, it is impracticable precisely to ascertain; tho' the surprise of the Pope may be conceived at the apparition of Leviathan, in the Tiber, and the astonishment of the Regent imagined, should an adventurer of the cetaceous tribe explore the waves which wash the threshold of his glistering pavilion.

"Behold the flaming Minister, who, by a series of lignean gradations, has raised himself to a level with that lamp-post; he will die, of reiterated potations of gin, but his son will survive him, and is destined to follow the trade of his progenitor. In addition, he will have the honour of trimming the lamps hung round a Chinese Pagoda in the dark, the future glittering but evanescent emblem of a peace, whose duration will be equally momentary, and is fated to the glory of igniting the Catharine wheels, the Roman candles, and the crackers, which are to blaze round this gingerbread temple. He will suffer from the introduction of gas light—for when the lamps of the metropolis shall have passed away, he whose occupation it was to free their globular enclosures from the encrustations of filth, and to call their burners into luminous energy, by the application of fire, must, of necessity, resort to other pursuits, and cultivate the sources of productive industry; his fate, it is not within my [illegible] precisely to ascertain, but the preponderation of my mind inclines me to conjecture, that he will rise to the dignity of shaving the Prime Minister, nay peradventure, arrange the august toupee and whiskers of a still more exalted personage."

# Poetry.

## THE ORPHAN AND LORD LINSEY WOOLSEY.

Pity, my Lord, the wretched plight
Of a lone Orphan, faint and weary;
No house by day, no bed by night,
Expos'd to tempests wild and dreary.
I have no friend, I have no food,
Alas! I know not where to wander;
But I was told you folks are good,
Who roll in wealth, and shine in grandeur!

"Young Gypsey, if your tale be true,
Say where your parents' life departed?"
My Father fell at Waterloo,
My Mother died, quite broken hearted.
She sought my Sire amongst the dead,
And fell upon his bosom gory—
"Oh! if they died in Honour's bed,
My child they're—cover'd o'er with glory!"

And what is "glory?" my good Lord,
Will it relieve the Orphan's hunger?
A shelter, clothes, and food afford?
Oh! say—or I can't live much longer!
"The nation, child, will see you fed,
"Posterity will learn your story;
"Your parents died in Honour's bed,
"And they are cover'd o'er with glory!"

He said—and with a hasty pace
From the lone Orphan whistling parted;
The tears bedew'd her pallid face,
And down she sunk, half broken hearted.
Then to her aid a Soldier flew,
Who had o'erheard her artless story;
He knew her Sire at Waterloo,
And saw him—"cover'd o'er with glory!"

"Come, Orphan, to my arms," he cried,
"And I will screen thee from the weather:
"Close to my side thy parents died
"And for their sake we'll lodge together.
"I have a Pension, and a cot,
"Where thou shalt live till I am hoary;
"Here, wrap thee in this old watch-coat,
"'Tis warmer than his Lordship's "glory!"

## THE SOLDIER.

A Soldier am I, the world over I range,
And would not my lot with a Monarch exchange;
How welcome a Soldier whenever he roves,
Attended like Venus, by Mars, and the Loves;
How dull is the ball, and how cheerless the fair,
What's a feast, or a frolic, if he be not there.
Kind, and gallant and joyous, we come,
And the world looks alive at the sound of the drum!

"The Soldiers are coming," the villagers cry,
All trades are suspended to see us pass by;
Quick flies the glad sound to the maiden up stairs,
In a moment dismiss'd are her brooms and her cares;
Outstretched is her neck, till the soldier she sees,
From her cap the red ribbon plays light in the breeze,
But lighter her heart plays, as nearer they come,
And redder her cheek at the sound of the drum!

The veteran, half dozing, awakes at the news,
Hobbles out, and our column with triumph reviews;
Near his knee, his young grandson with ecstacy hears
Of Majors and Generals, and fine Brigadiers;
Of the marches he took, and the hardships he knew,
Of the battles he fought, and the foes that he slew;
To his heart spirits new in wild revelry come,
And make one rally more at the sound of the drum!

Who loves not a Soldier—the generous, the brave,
The heart that can feel, and the arm that can save;
In peace, the gay friend with the manners that charm,
The thought ever liberal, the soul ever warm;
In his mind nothing selfish or pitiful known,
'Tis a temple, which honour can enter alone;
No titles I boast, yet wherever I come,
I can always feel proud at the sound of the drum!

## THE KEEPSAKE.

Oh! know'st thou why, to distance driven,
When Friendship weeps the parting hour,
The simplest gift, that moment given,
Long, long retains a magic power?

Still, when it meets the musing view,
Can half the theft of time retrieve,
The scenes of former bliss renew,
And bid each dear idea live?

It boots not if the pencil'd rose,
Or sever'd ringlet meet the eye;
Or India's sparkling gems enclose
The talisman of sympathy.

"Keep it—yes keep it for my sake"
On Fancy's ear still peals the sound,
Nor time the potent charm shall break,
Nor loose the spell by [illegible]

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